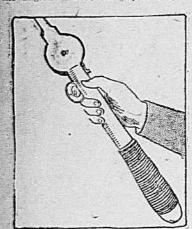
USEFUL DEVICES WITH PATENTS.

Some New Inventions Which are Worth Knowing About.

Winding up a fish line with a gamey fish at the outer end of the line is a task which cannot be accomplished rapidly with the style of reel in common use, and often this inability to manipulate the line with case causes the loss of the fish at the critical moment, not to mention the difficulty of playing the fish and giving attention to the reel at the same time. In the cut is shown a novel device which will take care of the line almost without altention on the part of the angler. Inside the grip is a spiral the angler. Inside the grip is a spiral

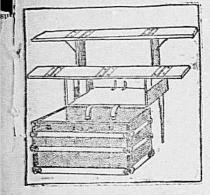


TRIGGER-ACTUATED REEL FOR FISH RODS.

FISH RODS.

string, which actuates a central rod, the latter supporting a cog-wheel geared to be train of cogs. At the opposite end of this train is the reel on which the line is wound, the spring tending always to wind up the line. In placing the line on the reel it is necessary to wind up the spring by revolving the reel, the latter being held against backward movement by a spring ratchet. This ratchet is controlled by the trigger protruding from the grip, and as soon as the end of the line is attached to the reel a pull on the trigger will cause the reel to revoive and take up the line. To play out the line pil that is necessary is to pull on it, which winds up the soring again and fixes it to take up the slack as soon as the trigger is pulled. Robert M. Ray, of New Castle, Pa., is the inventor. Pa., is the inventor.

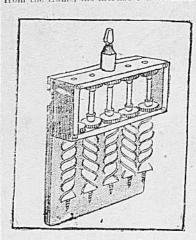
The trunk shown berewith is designed The trunk shown herewith is designed especially for the use of salesmen, and has been patented by Max Hourvich, of Forest City, Pa. Very often a salesman will enter a store with his samples and will have no convenient or adequate place in which to exhibit them to the buyer. In such an instance they have to pile their samples one on top of the other in any available space, which practices soon causes the goods to look shop-worn, and hossens their attractiveness, to say nothing of delaying the buyer in the selection of



COMBINED TRUNK AND EMPLAY

all these disagretable circumstances this device will be found very convenient, and the space necessary to carry it in the trunk is not great enough to inconvenience the drummer, as the shelves are provided with hinges which permit them to be folded in small space in the lid. It is easy to see that a much better display of goods can be made with the new device than with the old style of trunk, and its ass should be the means of selling enough more goods on one trip to more than pay more goods on one trip to more than pay the cost of the new trunk.

Tool for Cutting Mortises. The cutting of mortises in timbers for frame buildings has hitherto been a laborious task, even with the sid of the boring machine in common use for this purpose, and without the machine it is almost impossible to cut the series of holes in the straight line pagessary to form the straight line necessary to form the the straight line necessary to form the mertise. Isaac Schurman of Danvers, Mass, has designed the tool shown in the cut to replace the machine now in use, and the rapidity with which it will per-

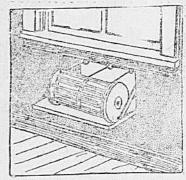


IMPROVED MORTISE MACHINE.

or more of the end bits.

Flexible Fire Escape.

The ladder has proven itself the most convenient fire-escape for all-around pur-poses, and this has led Charles Harris,



COMPACT AND CHEAP FIRE ESCAPE.

of Williamsport, Pa., to design the flexi-ble ladder shown in the accompanying picture. The manner of mounting the apparatus is easily seen, a recess being formed underneath the window sill, or the ladder can be placed in a box on the floor if it is not convenient to cut an opening in the wall. At the rear of the compartment three bolts are secured, and to these the cables of the ladder are firm-ty attrached. At intervals along the cables ly attached. At intervals along the cables the rungs of the ladder are placed, the whole being wound on a light reel and stored in the compartment, with a door in front, which closes and hides the apparatus. When it becomes necessary to utilize the ladder it is only the work of a moment to toss the reel out of the window, thus providing a ladder on which descent can be made much more safely descent can be made much more safely than on the single rope fire-escape so of

up the samples the salesman is liable to precious some article which has been laid in an out-of-the-way place. To obviate, the salesman is liable to maintain life until aid arrives. There is a central compariment in which the food with the salesman are placed, to which access is



gained through a water-tight door. At the bottom of the float is a ballast cham-ber which prevents overturning in a

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It is a worthy ambition to stand at the head; there's only one & tway to do it, and that is to give the best possible value for the

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Men's \$6.50 and \$7 Suits \$4.98 Men's \$7.50 and \$8 Suits \$5.98 Men's \$9.00 and \$10 Suits \$7.48 Men's \$12.50 and \$13.50 Suits \$9.98 Men's \$15 and \$16.50 \$12.48 \$

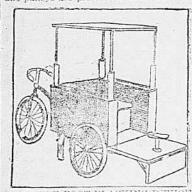
The new stripe Flannel __sr_, Fashion's dictate for summer wear of thue and white and several shades of gray stripes, strictly all-\$5.98

JULIAN W. TYLER, 24 E. Broad St., - - Cor. First.

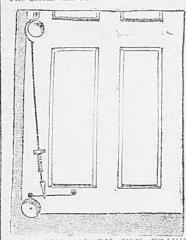
rough sea, and to further aid in supporting the float at the top of the water a number of separate air chambers are provided around the outer edge, with ribs to distend them and lessen the liability of puncture. Around the buoy, just above the water line, a cable is suspended, and the ladder provides means to reach the outlook at the top, where a flag and bell are in use as signals. A patent on this live-saving appliance has been granted to G. F. Abraham, of Baltimore, Md.

Traveling Bootblack,

With the machine illustrated herewith a bootblack can travel around the streets of the city locking for trade, instead of remaining in a fixed location and compelling his customers to come to competing his customers to come to him. The machine has been patented by H. L. Putnam, of St. Joseph, Mo., and he has so designed it that the box portion can be folded up tight to keep out the dust when the machine is on the road dust when the machine is on the road. dust when the machine is on the re The roof is suspended on posts set



The alarm can be carried in a trunk



DOOR-KNOE ALARM FOR TRAVEL

thief immediately, no matter whe there was any one in the room or not.

should never have been but one causes.

As articles of faith for the new organization, I would suggest the "Apostles' Creed." Those were the articles of faith adouted by the Church in the Army of Northern Virginia. The members subscribed their names; after the arryes faitheen written above. We had a charlant all the time. Our Colonel of the Third Capalies kept the above and mix his but in Cavairy kept the chap in with his in the same tent, and saw that he was well cared for, or, at least, did the best he could for him. We had some facilital thaplains. I now remember especially Landstreet, and Dr. Meredith, of Buck-

or Meredith was a fine preacher and a fine man. During the whole war I never heard the question asked "to what Denomination does the minister belong."

The writer was a member of Prince Edward Cavalry, and we had Dr. Teomas Wheary with us for six months—not as chapiain. He preached to the infantry as well as the cavalry. He was an earnest as well as eloquent preacher, and every til as eloquent preacher, and ever rmon had a telling effect. Dr. Bur ughs, of Richmond, was one of th gns, or Richmond, was one of the est open-air preachers I ever heard. I rd him one Sunday just before the sev-days' fight around Richmond.

en days' fight around Richmond.

'Mounted on a redould, with from five to ten thousand men seated on the ground, he walked that redoubt and preached "Wicsoever Will."

Bishop Johns-what a preacher, and that whisper. He would send his voice cutting through the air—"Whosoever Will."

nd Dr. Rosser and Dr. Mitchell "Whose ver Will."
The great barrier in the way of Chelston Union is bigotry. Do away with ligotry and sectarian lealousy and the

cound is occupied.

More religion is what the church wants.
Fibere was not a particle of bigotry among
the old soldiers of '61-'65.

Angola, Cumberland county, Va.

1.000 GIVEN AWAY.

A Sample Copy of the Parisian Dream City FREE for Examination.

The Times has arranged to carry its eaders through the Paris Exposition on a wenty weeks' journey at ten cents per week. This achievement is made possible by the wonderful advance in the photo-grapher's art and modern methods of puo-ographic printing. Our journey is the grapher's art and modern methods of puo-tographic printing. Our journey is the next best thing to a personal visit. It is comprised in Twenty Photographic Port-follos of sixteen 8 by 10 photographs each, and we will send by mall only to any city or country address sample of Number One to every reader on receipt of two two-cent stamps (four cents). We have arranged to give away one thousand samples on this liberal basis, believing that when they are seen the remaining nineteen weekly numseen the remaining nineteen weekly num-bers will be demanded on the easy condi-tions which we make. We delivered to the readers of The Times several thousand copies of the World's Fair portfolios, encopies of the World's Fair portfolios, entitled "The Dream City," and the present enterprise is in line with that work, but with greatly improved art and beauty. It will enable every one to see at his home exactly what the visitor sees at Paris. Send 4 cents in stamps and Part One will be mailed direct by the publishers. Address all letters to Portfolio Department, The Times, Richmond, Va.

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THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONS

Seven Conventions Promulgated Forms of Government.

WHAT JEFFERSON THOUGHT.

Deliberations of the Various Assemblages of the States' Representative Citizens.

There have been seven conventions in Virginia which promulgated constitutions. I'wo of them, known, respectively, as the

CONVENTION OF 1776. CONVENTION OF 17.6.
While Virginia was still a colony of Great Britain's, though already in the throes of the great Ravolution, her representatives met in convention at Williamsourg, then the capital, May 6, 1776. They

continuity, with their black and tan satellites, evolved the enormity of a constitution under which we now groan. And it ought to be generally known, in view of the impending convention, that a manuscript copy of the Bill of Rights in the handwriting of George Mason, is comed by the State. It has been framed owned by the State. It has been framed and placed on the walls of the State Library. Let us hope that our next con-vention will restore an ancient and honor-able landmark of our history by re-enactit came from his inspired hand! FIRST CONSTITUTION.

ing it as it came from his inspired hand!

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

On the 29th day of June, 1736, this convention of Virginians unanimously adopted the first written constitution ever framed by an independent political society. By its terms Virginia was declared a free and sovereign State six days before the Decaration of Independence was adopted by the Continental Congress at Philadeiphia. In honor of the day and the event, the 19th of June was long celebrated as commencement-day at the University of Virginia, and the Supreme Court of Appeals has lately formally adjudged that the "year of the Commonwealth" dates from June 29, 1776. Smoot vs. Building Assim-atton, 28 Virginia, 690.

It is unnecessary to discuss the grievances which led up to this convention. Every school-boy knows how patient and partition remonstrances against the appreciations and conversions of the Crown.

Every school-boy knows how patient and peristent remonstrances against the aggressions and oppressions of the Crown had been contemptuously ignored, until the colonies were already in an actual state of revolution. The fathers met to confer and to devise remedies for wrongs that could not be endured.

The one remedy that remained, after every effort at redress had been exhausted, was to sever all relations with the Crown, They met the issue like patriots; and so "the first republic in America" was launched at Williamsburg, in Virginia, Saturday, June 29, 1776, and the historic career of Virginia as a soverign Commonwealth began.

career of Virginia as a soverigh Com-monwealth began.

Patrick Henry was elected Governor on the same day, receiving 60 votes to 45 for Thomas Nelson, and 1 for John Page. epted the office the following Mon-As is well known, the Church of England

was then the "established church" in the colony. The convention gravely prothe colony. The convention grave, proceeded to eliminate from the Litany all the prayers for the king and royal family, and added this petition:
"That it may please thee to endue the Magistrates of this Commonwealth.

with grace, wisdom and understanding."

Pity 'tis, that this aspiration has no en perfected in the Book of Common Prayer! THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The eath of office prescribed for the Governor was so admirable that it seems worth while to reproduce it here. It was

worth while to reproduce it here. It was in these words:

"I, A. B., elected Governor of Virginia by the representatives thereof, do solemnly promise and swear that I will, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute the said office diligently and faithfully, according to law, without favor, affection or partiality; that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Constitution of the same, and protect the people thereof in the secure enjoyments of all their rights, franchises and privileges; and will constantly kendeavor privileges; and will constantly endeavor that the laws and ordinances of the Com-

sonable apprehension of nepotism even in their day.

Representation in this convneion was by counties and corporations. Each county had two delegates, except Westmoreland, which had three. Jamestown, Williams-burg and the College of William and Mary had one each and Norfolk Borough had two.

Only freeholders had the right to vote for delegates, and even as early as 1736 the preamble of the statute of the House of Burgesses, declaring who should have a right to vote, recites that "divers frauds have of late been practiced to multiply votes by making leases of small and inconsiderable parcels of land upon feigned considerable parcels of land upon feigned considerable parcels of land upon feigned considerable parcels at a glance is the prominence given to the frequency of the rights of true fresholders, and contrary to the true intent and meaning of the laws in that behalf. Thereupon a more rigid law was emacted so that even a freeholder, in order to be a voter, mest have an estate of not less than one hundred agrees of land upon which there was no settlement, or twenty-five acres with a house and of the contract of showing the State Superintendent-of Public Instruction. The thing that will strike anyone at a glance is the prominence given to the feature of average. Now, in my judgment, there could be no system devised more confusing or defuding to a man in search of the concrete fact.

Average enrolment, average daily attendance, average term, average teachers pay, average cost per pupil per head, average everything.

Now take this case, What is the state Superintendent-of Public Instruction. The thing that will strike anyone at a glance is the prominence given to the feature of average. Now, in my judgment, there could be no system devised more confusing or defuding to a man in search of the concrete fact.

Average enrolment, average term, av possession, or the possession of his tenant for a term of year, in the same county wherein he gives his vote. Hening' Stats.

wherein he gives his vote. Hening Stats, vol. 4, p. 475.

There is not much to be learned for practical purposes from a study of this constitution. Of course it settled for all time certain leading principles of free government, which are now accepted as the very canous of liberty. These must always remain the chief corner pillars of our organic law and nobody will be so rash as to attempt to oblitarate these landmarks of free, constitutional government. The

a subsequent paper, one 1829-30 will be considered. W. W. S.

Schools in Virginia,

That I am and have not been alone in this opinion, I narrate the following ingirable, etc., the Judge allowed me to state my points, and then said: "You go back to Buchanan and tell him that the Legislature d'd give and intended to give to him and the Board of Education supreme power in all these school matters, and that he may do whatever is necessary and proper for carrying out the public school system. His grant of power in school matters is greater than that of Queen Victoria over her Kingdom."

Again: At a conference of school superintendents, we had a Mr. Holcomb, State Superintendent or assistant State Superintendent for one of the Western States. The council of county superintendents was discussing some of our difficulties and suggesting laws for their amendment.

In a speech, he said: "Gentlemen, we

In a speech, he said: "Gentlemen, we had these difficulties in our State, and given full power to us (the superintendents) and we have corrected these matters for ourselves, without appear to the Legislature; and I assure you that matters now working smoothly and efficiently

"The General Assembly shall provide by law, at its first session, under this Con-stitution, a uniform system of public free schools and for its gradual, equal and full introduction into all the counties of the State by the year 1876, or as much earlier as possible." Well, the General Assembly did nothing

Well, the General Assembly did nothing practical in that direction. It turned the whole matter over to the Board of Education. What the Board did about it may be seen in the reports of their executive officer—the State Superintendent.

There was to be a uniform system of course, the choice. That means of course,

three and a half months.

In the particulars instanced above, I have shown that the Board of Education has not enforced uniformity of compensation for teachers with equal certificates,

sation for teachers with equal certificates, or uniformity of school terms.

In the matter of minimum attendance, that was originally fixed by the law, which forbade the continuance of a public school at full pay to the teacher, with less than twenty pupils in average daily attendance. There was a howl from the teachers and the Legislature enacted a number of victous laws for the supposed protection of the teacher, under which it is

monwealth be duly observed, and that law and justice, or mercy, be executed in all judgments. And lastly, I do solemuly promise and swear that I will peaceably and quietly resign the government, to which I have been elected, at the several periods to which my continuance in the said office is or shall be limited by law and the Constitution. So help me God."

The fathers seem to have had some reasonable apprehension of nepotism even in their day.

Representation in this convenion was by counties and corporations. Each county unit of territory for a school district as indicated in a previous paper, there would have been found in such a district enough schoolable children to supply a requisite number of pupils for a legal and progressive public school? Where the district did not contain the number of pupils necessary to make a full public school, the Board could easily have made rulings that would have covered the case.

schools in the country where the attend-ance is not above 19 and sometimes below

schools to be considered, and provided for or against.

What is the good of the annual report what is the good of the annal. to the female teachers of equal abilities that the average salary for women is \$26, when she gets only \$15?

Then, I object strongly to the sycom upon which the averages are taken. To

mix town and village with country school in averages is to fail to recognize differences that exist between the two classes

he cannot deny that the situation is critical and demands immediate and heroic treatment. My contention is that it is an evil for him and his colleagues of the Board of Education to grapple with, and not for the Legislature. If Dr. Southall is of the fixed opinion that it is matter for legislation, why, pray, fild he not submit the whole subject to the General Assembly at its last session, with a report recommending some specific course of legislation for the cure of the evil?

To have done that would have been, in my judgment, an attempt only to shuftle off the responsibility that lay upon him and the Board of Education to the shoulders of the General Assembly, but even that would have been better than to do nothing and just let things drift. The Legislature did, I repeat, lay the burden of the school system upon the Board of Education. They did it completely—aimost effusively. They have never since meddled with the affairs of the Board, not even so far as to have its accounts audited by a proper committee; nor has it at any time shown any interest in the workings of the public school system by interrogatories designed to bring out its good or its evil points. They have, however, taken an active interest in the public side of the system-passed laws for the salisfaction of clamorous teachers and fisiret school boards, with little or no regard to the interests of the State and public in the matter; nor have they overlooked or falled to claim the right of each delegate to nominate the co-superintendency for his county—regardless in most cases of the necessary qualifications.

There is other matter to comment upon,

but through it all, no matter what I say, nor how I say it, I prefer to be considered a friend and coadjutor of the present infriend and chools. R. C. SAUNDERS.

The School System.

be seen in the reports of their executive officer—the State Superintendent.

There was to be a uniform system of public schools. That means, of course, uniformity in the requirements of attainment in candidates for teachers certificates, uniformity in pay to those teachers who came up to a fixed standard of scholarship, uniformity in the minimum attendance at a public school and uniformity in the length of the term prescribed for a public school.

At to pay in forty counties the average pay of a teacher is less than \$25; in four counties, \$20; for one, \$18.50.

The law forbids the running of a public school Board the State school-money (Sec. \$8, public school law). Fourteen counties report less than five months, under a penalty of withdrawing from that School Board the State school-money (Sec. \$8, public school law). Fourteen counties report less than five months as their school terms and one county a term of three and a half months.

In the particulars instanced above, I have shown that the Board of Education Schools, like churches, can be multi-more approached by the school in the districts who are fortunate in securing a good grade of teachers.

a good grade of teachers.

Schools, like churches, can be multiplied until they all lose their usefulness and are robbed of their power to do good, Is this the case with us in Virginia?—Cape Chares Light. An Up-to-Date Breakdown.

"Yes, they eloped in an automobile."

FIELD OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Pittsburg molders get \$1 a day. Japan has 1267 telegraph offi-

New York electrical workers carn \$4 a

many.
The United States pays now an avera

of \$1,000,000 a day for tropical prod

No Hope for Him. any hope?" asked the prospec-



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